Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 8, 1861.

Our Flag Forever.

Patrol Guard.

Col. Wm. G. Murray having been appointed to the command of Camp Crosman, on the 1st inst., by Gen. J. Y. James, he immediately set about establishing rules and regulations by which the camp is to be governed, so as to effect order and discipline among the troops now quartered there. One of his first acts was to establish a day and night patrol guard or police in this place, numbering thirty strong, which is a decided benefit to both citizens and soldiers. Ten are detailed for duty at a time—three hours on and six hours off. Three or four unruly, noisy, drunken fellows (not all soldiers) have already been arrested and placed in confinement, by the guard. They have pitched their tents on Smith street, between Hill and Washington, which, taken altogether, makes our town look considerably warlike. The guard is under command of Lieut. Kocherperger, a gentleman and a soldier, who knows his duty, and with nerve to enforce his authority; and the men under him are peaceable and gentlemanly in their conduct. They deserve to be kindly remembered by our order-loving citizens.

The camp has been christened "Camp Murray"—an honor to Col. Wm. G. Murray, chief in command at Camp Crosman and of the forces connected with it.

Had we been told one year ago, that we would have a patrol guard in town at this time, we would have laughed at the very idea, and very likely have set the promulgator down as a little "hipped." But such is really the case. A sentry can be seen stationed at almost every corner, and his steady tramp can be heard at the midnight hour, where nought else breaks the stillness of the night. And what a change it has brought about. Our town seems like it was of old. Rowdyism and drunkenness on our streets since the advent of this new era, has considerably decreased, and our peaceable and quietly disposed citizens can retire at night without being disturbed in their slumbers by midnight marauders, who make night hideous by their unearthly yells and screams, which would lead one to think that all pandemonium had broke loose, and were having one great grand jubilee, over their escape.

A Puff.—We are informed that Traugh, the *good looking* and spicy editor of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, was in town one day last week. You ugly cuss, why did'nt you call in to see us? We have always been told that you are a thundering ugly speciimen of the *genus homo*, and, perhaps you want us to retain our present good opinion of you, by keeping out of our sight. How is it? You told us once that perhaps it was "distance lent enchantment to the view," &c. Call to see us the next time you come to town, and we will not talk so ugly about you afterwards. Ex-Ed.

Col. Wm. G. Murray.—It must be gratifying to the soldiers in camp, and our citizens, to know that they have in command at this post, a soldier, and a man of undoubted integrity. Col. Murray served honorably in the Mexican war, and since then he has been a citizen of Hollidaysburg, serving as Post Master for eight years, under Pearce and Buchanan. He is now raising a Regiment, and when raised, he will face the enemy in the thickest of the fight. Gen. James was fortunate in his selection of Col. M. to look after the interests of Mountain Brigade.

☞ The ladies of this place have organized a "Knitting Society," which meets on Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week, for the purpose of knitting stockings for the soldiers.—Our ladies are never behind in any work of charity or patriotism. They are noble creatures, and many a poor soldier now on the tented field, will remember them until the latest day of his life. They have won a reputation for Huntingdon, envied by every town and village in the State. Who would'nt love the ladies?

☞ We had the pleasure yesterday, of taking by the hand our young friend, Lieut. John S. Campbell, now in the regular service. He is recruiting for Uncle Sam. His head-quarters are at Altoona. All who wish to go into the regular service will find him at his head-quarters, where he will be happy to receive them. The Lieutenant is a whole-souled, jovial fellow, and we wish him the most abundant success wherever Uncle Sam may send him.

☞ As soon as we can find time, and the different companies and regiments get properly organized, and if the proper officer at head-quarters will furnish us the desired information, we will publish a list of companies, the number of each, where from and the names of the officers of each company, the regiment to which they belong, with the names of the Regimental Officers.

☞ Notwithstanding the oft-repeated rumor that Gov. Curtin is going to order the removal of Camp Crosman to Harrisburg, we should judge from the amount of army equipments, such as tents, blankets, etc., etc., brought here and taken out to Camp last week, that they are going to stay all winter, despite all such vain, idle stories as are circulated in our streets sometimes.

☞ It is reported that the Fifth Penna. Regiment, to which Capt. Harrison's and Capt. Frank Zentmyer's companies are attached, will pass through this place on their way to Missouri, shortly. We give the rumor for what it is worth.

Headquarters Mountain Brigade P. V.

CAMP CROSMAN,
HUNTINGDON, Oct. 5, 1861.

Special Instructions to the Officers of the Guard.

1. You will not allow any soldier to pass out of camp except he has a pass from the Commandant of the Post.

2. You will not allow any civilian to pass into or out of camp except they have a pass from the Commandant of the Post.

3. You will not allow any hacks or private carriages to pass inside the chain of sentinels.

4. You will not allow any commissioned officer to pass in or out of camp between retreat and revielle except he has the countersign.

5. You will not allow any soldier to pass out of camp with his blanket except by order of the Commandant of the Post.

6. You will seize all spirituous liquors found within the lines or in possession of any soldier and destroy it.

7. You will not permit any soldier whether accompanied by a commissioned officer or not, to pass the General Headquarters on the road to the Warm Springs, except upon the order of the Commandant of the Post.

8. *Your rigid observance of the above* rules are hereby ordered.

WM. G. MURRAY,
Col. Commanding.

Lieut. B. M. Morrow, Post Adj't.

Caste at Forte Lafayette.

Treason is frequently regarded as a gentlemanly crime, and the person guilty of it often pretends to a daintiness to which common felons are forbidden to aspire. Hence the traitors *in the present rebellion claim* and receive British sympathy, not because they do not richly deserve the halter, but because they are "gentlemen."—The Tories of the Revolution made similar pretensions. Rev. Dr. Duche once wrote a letter to General Washington, urging him to abandon the patriotic cause, on the ground that he was a gentleman, whereas the members of Congress from New England and other Revolutionary leaders were not.

A gentleman of this city, a native of a Southern State, having occasion to visit Fort Lafayette, was addressed upon this subject. He found there ninety-seven prisoners, divided, like Hindoo society, into four castes, each possessing a social status of its own.

"When we first came here," said his informant, "we suffered much inconvenience, and our residence was made disagreeable. We were associated promiscuously together, not classified, and were confounded with the vulgar characters whom the Government had seen fit to incarcerate with us. Gentlemen of refined tastes were compelled to associate with traders, common soldiers, and the like; to sit at the same table and eat similar food. It is now improved. There are ninety-seven of us here, and we have been divided into groups and companies, more in accordance with our tastes, making it much pleasanter.

"Thus we have here a number of sailors. They constitute two classes. One class is made up of pirates outright, who enlist without regard to principle or consequences The other is composed of seamen who have been employed on vessels which were attempting to run the blockade. They were generally engaged upon the pretext of being employed in the West India trade, and had no idea or knowledge of being concerned in acts of this character.

"Then there is a third class—the traders. These are purely mercenary. They have been arrested and placed here for such offences as supplying arms and munitions of war to the rebels, and would seldom omit an opportunity for traffic if money was to be made, no matter what was the character of the business. Gentlemen do not like to associate with such men on *terms of familiarity*.

"Among the gentlemen present are ex-Governor Morehead, Mr. Faulkner, M. Smith, Marshal Kane, the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, &c.—These are state prisoners, and should be confined in a separate place. With them are others who belong to a subclass—respectable men, but not moving in higher circles. The members of the Legislature of Maryland are of this character."

As he was expatiating upon this subject, Marshal Kane came along and invited our informant to come and see the legislature of Maryland at dinner. They were seated in an apartment at a plain pine table. The food was bread without butter, and coffee without milk Each man had a tin cup, but no other table service.

The lack of these elegancies greatly annoys the "gentlemen" at Fort Lafayette, and they are of the opinion that they ought to be immured in some "respectable" place of confinement. They would tolerate their condition of durance if their instincts were better regarded.—*Evening Post.*

☞ United States Senator Bingham, of Michigan, died of apoplexy, at his residence on the 5th inst.,

The Latest News.

Important from Missouri.

Gen. Price's Intentions on Fremont.

Jefferson City, Oct. 3.—[Special to the St. Louis *Democrat.*]—Dr. White, of Col. Mulligan's brigade, arrived here on the Sedalia train, at an early hour this morning, and brings information from Lexington up to Monday night.

Gen. Price had left Lexington with the main body of his force, and is moving southward, for the purpose of effecting a junction with Ben M'Culloch, after which he will give Gen. Fremont battle.

Dr. White represents that Price has decided upon this point, having been elated and intoxicated with his victory at Lexington. He says that Price anticipates an easy victory over Fremont at this point, and will then move on to St. Louis. There were no less than 24,000 Secessionists ready to rise and welcome him with arms in their hands.

Dr. White thinks that the rebels will endeavor to get between us and the *force at Georgetown, surround* and cut off Generals Davis and Siegel, and then meet Fremont near this place.

The rebel force has 19 field-pieces, and are expecting rifled cannon from the South. Gen. Price told the Doctor that the Southern Confederacy had loaned the State of Missouri $1,000,000 for the purpose of carrying on the war against the Federal Government. His troops are confident of victory, and are clamoring to be led against Fremont.

Dr. White gives a sorry statement in regard to the conduct of the rebels towards the wounded at Lexington.—They took away from him all his hospital stores—not leaving him even a sponge. A portion of Price's forces had moved towards Independence.—There were but 300 in Warrensburg when the Doctor passed through there. He thinks Price's number fully 40,000.

Jefferson City, Oct. 3.—[Special to the St. Louis *Republican.*]—Dr. White says that he heard, on his way here, that 18,000 rebels had parted from the main body and marched toward Georgetown, with the intention of taking that place before reinforcements could arrive from Jefferson City.

A miller, who left Georgetown yesterday morning says he was turned back by the enemy's pickets when 12 miles from that town. The Doctor believed that the rebels have *no idea* of quitting the State, but intend to make a demonstration in vast numbers upon Georgetown, Jefferson City, and St. Louis, and that they are perfectly confident of their ability to take them.

No immediate attack is feared on Georgetown, and our forces there are prepared to receive the foe.

An officer who was formerly of Mulligan's Irish Brigade, and who left the vicinity of Lexington on Monday evening, places no confidence in the truth of the above. This officer says that at the time he left not more than 10,000 troops had quitted Lexington, and that nothing reliable was known of their intentions or course, or of what policy Price had concluded to pursue.

Booneville and Glasgow were quiet at the latest advices, but our forces are on the alert for a fight. Many persons think there will be no general engagement, but others believe that Price will soon strike a blow in some quarter where he is least expected, and the prospects of a battle are now increased rather than diminished.

Later and Important from Missouri.

St Louis, Oct. 4.—The following special despatch has been received by the *Democrat:*

Jefferson City, Oct. 3.—Gentlemen who have arrived this evening from Sedalia, confirm the report of the evacuation of Lexington by the rebels, and also bring intelligence of its partial occupation by Gen. Sturgis.

Major Baker, of the Home Guards, who was among the prisoners taken at Lexington, and who refused to give his parole, escaped from the rebels on Monday night. He arrived at Sedalia this morning.

He says that all the rebels left Lexington on Monday afternoon, and that their rear guard as I left was fired upon with shells by General Sturgis who just then appeared on the opposite side of the river, and several wounded.

When they first left Lexington, *Major Baker thinks it was the intention* of Price to march direct on Georgetown; but information having been brought to him that Gen. Sigel was advancing with 40,000 men, he moved westward, towards Independence.

Whether the main body of the rebels pursued it in route for any distance Major Baker is unaware, as during the confusion among the rebels upon the reception of the news of the large force of Sigel, and the reported pursuit by Sturgis in the rear, he made his escape.

He thinks General Price's effective force numbers about 25,000, in addition to which he has some 15,000 irregular troops, whose principal occupation is foraging; but this portion of the army had pretty much left the main body before Baker escaped.

Gen. Sigel, who commands our advance guard, had all his preparations made for an attack last night, and had the enemy made his appearance, he would have met with a warm reception.

Our forces are mostly stationed at Otterville, Sedalia, and Georgetown. The distance from Otterville to Sedalia is twelve miles, and from Sedalia to Georgetown four miles.

We have also something of a force under Gen. Pope at Booneville, only 25 miles northeast of Sedalia.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 3—via Baltimore.—Gen. Wool will proceed to Washington, to-night, and will be relieved, for the present at least, by Gen. Mansfield, who arrived from Washington this morning for that purpose.

One hundred of the mutineers confined on the Rip Raps, were this morning released by Gen. Wool and restored to duty.

The steamer Wm. Seldon came down to-day from Norfolk. She was seized by the rebels last spring, and her presence at Old Point excited considerable feeling. She brought down some fifty refugees, men, women and children. They were sent back, not having been supplied with the requisite papers.

Henry Magraw, Esq., of Pennsylvania, who went to Manassas for the body of Colonel Cameron, returned by the flag of truce, and will proceed to Washington to-night.

From Missouri.

Jefferson City, Oct. 4.—[Special to the St. Louis *Democrat.*]—The steamer Emilie arrived here this evening, with the wounded from Lexington.

One thousand rebels remained in Lexington on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Prescott, a citizen of Lexington, who was in Col. Mulligan's fortifications during the seige, contradicts the report that Gen. Sturgis had arrived there.

Mr. Prescott says that he heard Gen. Price tell Rains and Parsons that now was the time to fight if they ever intended to, and heard them discussing the propriety of falling back to fortify Rose Hill, in Johnston county, fifteen miles west of Warrensburg.

He thinks, however, that their real intention is to retreat southwardly to the Arkansas river. Since the surrender, they had obtained two cannon from the Lexington foundry in Lexington, which increased their field-pieces to fourteen. They also had two mortars.

Col. Mulligan was taken South with Gen. Price.

Most of our army have gone forward well appointed, and are likely to do splendid fighting. Gen. McKinstry's division, under Lieut. Col. Totten, moved west to-day, and will encamp to-night, 18 miles out.

Captains Able and Henry Starr, who were captured a short time since, while carrying despatches from Gen. Fremont to Gen. Lane, and were confined fifty hours in a dungeon at Westport, came down on the Emilie, having escaped from Lexington.

It is thought that Gen. Fremont will also leave to-morrow. He and his army are enthusiastic and confident, and are burning to meet the enemy.

Important News From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 4.—The United States steamer Pawnee has returned from Hatteras Inlet.

She reports the loss of the propeller Fanny on Tuesday night. She was on her way from the Inlet to Chicamacomico, the encampment of the Twentieth Indiana regiment, and was captured by three rebel tugs, which put out from Roanoke Island.

Two rifled cannon, twenty-five of the Indiana regiment, including Quartermaster Ira. W. Haet, several of Col. Hawkins's regiment, and a cargo of commissary stories, fell into the hands of the rebels.

The Captain of the propeller and the crew *alone* escaped.

It is well understood that the rebels will soon attempt to run the blockade at Old Point with two steamers from Norfolk and from Yorktown, and another powerful steamer on the James river.

Passengers by the Old Point boats say that General Magruder had demanded the evacuation of Newport News in twelve hours.

Highly Successful Engagement.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—The following is a special despatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

Great Mountain, Va., Oct. 3.—This morning, at one o'clock, a portion of Brigadier General Reynold's brigade, consisting of three Ohio regiments, (the 24th, 25th, and 23d,) and portions of six Indiana regiments, (the 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th,) *together* with detachments of Colonel Bracken's Indiana regiment, Colonel Robinson's Ohio regiment, Colonel Greenfield's Pennsylvania cavalry, and detachtachments of How's regulars, Loomis' Michigan and Daum's Virginia artillery, numbering in all five thousand men, left that mountain to make a reconnoissance in force in front of the enemy's position on Greenbriar river, twelve miles distant.

Colonel Ford's Ohio regiment was sent forward to hold an important road, the possession of which was important, it flanking our main column.

The expedition arrived in front of the enemy's *fortifications* at 8 o'clock, their pickets retreating after firing an ineffectual volley.

Col. Kimball's Fifteenth Indiana Regiment were *immediately* sent forward to secure a position for Loomis battery.

Col. Ammin's Twenty-fourth Ohio Regiment deployed as skirmishers on the south slope of the mountain.

Loomis' battery, after getting into position, and being supported by the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, opened the battle.

The shot was immediately responded to by an enemy concealed in the bush, who were soon routed by the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, with a loss of seven killed, and a large number wounded and taken prisoners.

Howe's battery, supported by the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, then moved forward, taking a position three hundred yards from the enemy's fortifications, and opened a brisk fire.

Capt. Daum brought forward two pieces, and likewise opened a brisk fire.

The firing on both sides was almost incessant for an hour, our artillery doing good execution, judging from the lamentable shrieks of the enemy's wounded.

The enemy's battery did comparatively little injury, their guns being too much elevated. Our guns effectually silenced three of theirs.

While observations were made of the enemy's fortiefiations, occupying three more hours, an irregular artillery fire was kept up, occupying the enemy's attention. During this interval, the Twenty-fifth Ohio and Fifteenth Indiana Regiments rendered efficient service in scouting the mountains.

Before the close of the reconnoisance, which was most satisfactory in its results, the enemy received heavy reinforcements from their camp near Montery, making their strength about fifteen thousand.

Although this reconnoissance par, takes more of the character of a regular engagement than any previous battle in Western Virginia, our loss is but 10 killed and 11 wounded.

It is impossible to ascertain the enemy's loss, but it cannot fall short of 500 killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution.

Their camp was situated on the slope of the mountain, supported by a number of guns.

We captured 13 prisoners from the enemy and also a *lot of cattle and horses.*

The reconnoissance proved highly successful, affording information relative to the enemy's strength which could not be obtained from scouts

Our troops acted nobly.

Gen. Anderson and Colonels Johnson, Jackson, and Oliver, were in command of the enemy's forces.

Affairs on the North Carolina Coast.

Baltimore, Oct. 5.—The Charlotte (N. C.) *Democrat,* of Monday last, says:

We learn that Gov. Clark is now doing all he can to defend the coast, and is sending forward companies and regiments as fast as they can be equipped.

He made a request recently of the Secretary of War, that a few well-ordered regiments be sent to our coast, promising to send forward into Virginia an equal number of new regiments of North Carolina troops. But the request has not been complied with by the Confederate government.

We suppose North Carolina is expected to defend her coast herself, and therefore vigorous exertions should be made for that purpose without delay, which we are assured is being done, and that liberal citizens of the East are aiding the authorities all they can by private funds and force.

The fleet which was off Fort Macon, says the Wilmington *Journal,* probably left there last Sunday, and there are indications of its gathering in the vicinity of Cape Fear. The steamers were off New Inlet last week. That, it will be remembered, is a new passage to Wilmington, coming into Cape Fear river above Forts Johnson and Caswell, and within eight or ten miles of Wilmington.

From Washington.

Washington, Oct. 5.—A rebel Lieutenant, named Sigler, was captured in the neighborhood of Falls Church yesterday, brought to Washington and lodged in prison.

It is intimated that orders will be issued by the Commander-in-Chief forbidding the holding of an election in the camps. Fears are entertained of mischief being produced among the soldiers by getting up partisan excitement among them when in the face of the enemy.

A Richmond paper of Thursday, received here, contains a despatch dated Fairfax C. H., Wednesday, which says:

"The President arrived night before last. Yesterday, escorted by the Adams Troop, of Mississippi, he made a personal reconnoissance in the vicinity and towards the outposts. At Beauregard's headquarters the rain to-day prevented a general review of the troops by the President. He was greeted, however, by the soldiers, wherever he appeared, with enthusiasm.

"The Federals advance cautiously, and hold Falls Church, and press our lines near Anandale. A large volume of smoke is seen towards Falls Church. I learn that the old church, which was burnt prior to the Revolution, was burnt last night."

The Richmond *Examiner* of Thursday, contains the following:

The people of Richmond were again intensely agitated yesterday in speculations on the general subject of affairs on the Potomac. Rumors of various credibility were circulated. It was said that President Davis, in his address to the soldiers at the railroad station, had told them "if they handled their muskets well, by next Saturday night they would be in Baltimore."

Other evidences equally emphatic of an *approaching* action were told and circulated through the city. The well authenticated facts in relation to the movements on the Potomac are very few. There is no doubt but that on last week orders were issued to the Confederate forces at Fairfax Court House to hold themselves in readiness, with three days' rations, to move forward.

This order was a general one to the whole army. The occasion of it is understood to have been the advance of *several thousand of the enemy* in the direction of Lewinsville, from which, however, they had at last accounts retired.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The following statement of the master of the Fanny gives the particulars of her capture by the rebels: She was despatched by Col. Hawkins with clothing ammunition, provisions, &c., to Chicamaconic, for the supply of the troops recently stationed there. After the news of the capture of the Fanny was received at Hatteras, Colonel Hawkins called upon the commanding naval officer in those waters for a force to go to the relief of the troops. An armed expedition was fitted out, which sailed on the morning of the 3d inst., but nothing had been heard from it at five o'clock that evening, when information was last recived from that quarter.

Statement of the Master of the Fanny: *Hatteras Inlet,* Oct. 1st.—I left in the steamer Fanny at six o'clock, a. m., for Chicamaconic or Loggerhead Inlet, arriving there at one o'clock p. m. We anchored in about eight feet of water and waited there two hours and a half before we get communication from shore. They then dispatched a flat boat off and loaded her with an assorted cargo of stores, tents, &c. When the boat had shoved off and got about *two-thirds* of the way near the shore we saw a steamboat to the westward, at about four o'clock p. m., which proved to be one of the enemy's. She was standing to cut off our retreat and in a short time two more appeared steering directly for us.

The first one then stood in and commenced firing upon us, and as the other two came up they did the same. We returned the fire with nine shots, striking one of the boats in the bow. Then Captain Hart, of the Twentieth Indiana regiment, suggested us to surrender, saying it was no use fighting against such odds, and requested us to hoist the white flag.—The *mate of the boat and a few* soldiers turned to and threw overboard some thirty cases of ammunition, and Capt. Hart forbid them to throw any more overboard. We likewise requested the Sergeant Major to throw the cannon overboard which he refused to do, saying it would be worse for them if they were taken prisoners. Captain Hart then requested the chain to be slipped and the boat run ashore, which was done.

The white flag was then hoisted and the crew of the boat left in their boats. We endeavored to get boats to carry the soldiers off the Fanny, but could not do so. To the best of my opinion they had plenty of time from our arrival, to that of the enemy's boats to have got everything on shore from the Fanny if sufficient boats had been employed in transportation of the stores, so that we could have destroyed the Fanny before she should have fallen into the hands of the rebels. We left there about 6 p. m., in a canoe, and arrived here at about 7 a. m., on the 2d inst. Signed,

J. H. Morrison,
Master steamer Fanny.

From the Cherokee Nation.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—News has reached here that, about two weeks since, John Ross, the Chief of the Cherokee Nation, had called, by proclamation, 8,000 Cherokees around him and declared for Union. Read, an influential half-breed, and leader of the Secession party, had raised the standard of revolt and had a skirmish with Ross' bodyguard, in which the latter was victorious. This conflicts with the recently-published accounts from the Nation, but an active Government scout, thoroughly acquainted with matters in the South-west, pronounces it reliable.

Can the Enemy be Completely Enclosed in Central Virginia?

We deem it easy of demonstration, by a mere statement of facts and distances, and a description of localities, to show that Beauregard's grand army can be completely surrounded in central, or Eastern Virginia, so that all reinforcements from the Southern and Southwestern States can be entirely *cut off; not only their reinforcements,* but all additional supplies, including both provisions and the *material* of war.

First, then, we are in complete possession of the sea-coast. The seizure of Hatteras fully shuts out any supplies through that inlet. None can be derived from Western Virginia, now wholly in possession of the Federal troops, up to the crest of the Alleghanies. The supplies from Southern Maryland are so meagre and uncertain, that they need not be taken into the *calculation* as an element of value.

The enemy evidently derive their reinforcements and supplies of all kinds by two great railroad routes—one known as the Virginia and Tennessee road, running South, southwest from Richmond, through Lynchburg to Knoxville, thence branching off northward to Nashville, and southward into Georgia and Alabama. The other is the great trunk road leading from Richmond, by the way of Petersburg, Weldon, Raleigh, and Greensboro, through *North Carolina into South Carolina* and Georgia.

Now, if, as reported, the head of Cox's column has reached the Warm Sulphur Springs, near the source of the Great Kanawha, ten miles from Lewisburg, and Wise and Floyd make another stand, they will again be defeated, and will doubtless retreat upon Lynchburg, only seventy miles distant from Lewisburg. By advancing upon Lynchburg Cox and Rosecrans get complete possession of the Virginia and Tennessee Road, the first great trunk line alluded to above, cut communication with Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, *except by the long coast line through* Southern Georgia and Alabama, and that will be cut off by seizing Greensboro'. By such an advance these generals cut off not only this great artery of supplies, but they gain the rear of Lee, and prevent his retreat upon Richmond, the base of his operations, by the natural line of retreat, enveloping him completely in the mountains. The force necessary for the operation is full fifty thousand, and it must be supplied. At Lynchburg they will be within a hundred and twenty miles, *by railroad,* of Richmond.

The Coast Line Railroad, the other great artery of communication southward, can be struck by an advance from Hatteras upon Weldon, less than a hundred miles from Newborn, or more effectually by a force advancing from Wilmington by railroad through Raleigh, and thence by rail to Greensboro', a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. This force should also number fifty thousand. Lynchburg, the point it is proposed for the Northern column, is less than one hundred miles distant from Greensboro' and Weldon. With each column so placed, and each capable of taking care of itself, and able to reinforce the other, Beauregard's grand army, and the small armies of the Lees, Floyds, Johnsons, and Wise's would be as completely netted as partridges by a snare. They could be starved out without fighting. It is but a repetition, on a more extensive field, of the idea with which Burgoyne set out on his Saratoga campaign—viz: to cut off New England from the Middle States by enveloping the line of the Hudson. *But for his defeat by Gates and Arnold* the plan would have been a success. With Virginia thus cut off, her submission must come within three months. She cannot avoid it.

The three strategetical points mentioned, Lynchburg, Greensboro, and Weldon, are gazatteered thus:

Lynchburg, a flourishing town of Campbell county, Va., is finely situated on a steep declivity on the right (S.) bank of James river, 120 miles W. S. W. of Richmond, and 20 miles S. E. of the Blue Ridge. Lat. 37 deg. 36 min. N., lon. 79 deg. 22 min. W. The South Side Railroad, leading to Petersburg and Richmond, connects here with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which is to form part of the most direct route from the Eastern States to those of the Southwest, and to be one of the principal thoroughfares of the Union. The James River and Kanawha Canal, the greatest public work in the State, following the course of the river from the falls at Richmond, is completed to Buchanan, 50 *miles* above Lynchburg, and is to be continued to Covington.

The distance between Richmond and Lynchburg by *canal* is 147 miles.—The navigation of the canal renders this town the market of an extensive and fertile tract of country. The principal article of trade is tobacco, of which 5,810 hogsheads were inspected here in 1851; 10,700 hogsheads in 1852; and 10,219 hogsheads in 1853.—About 300,000 bushels of wheat are also received here every year. The town is supplied with river-water from a reservoir which is elevated about 253 feet above the level of the river, *and contains* 400,000 gallons. This work was finished in 1829, at a cost of $50,000. The river is here about 200 yards wide, and is crossed by a fine bridge. It affords abundant waterpower, which is employed in the manufacture of cotton, wool, flour, &c.—The town contains 9 churches, 2 printing offices, 3 banks, 3 savings banks, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 36 tobacco factories, 4 brass and iron foundries, and 150 stores, in which the annual sales exceed $2,000,000. Capital employed in 1851 in manufactures, $725,000. The town was founded in 1786, and incorporated in 1805. In 1848, it contained 7,678 inhabitants. Population in 1853, about 10,000.

Greensboro, a flourishing post-village, capital of Guilford county, North Carolina, on the Central Railroad, 86 miles W. N. W. of Raleigh. The situation is healthy, and the surrounding country is fertile. Many of the houses *are of wood, and others are built of* brick. It is a place of considerable activity in trade, and is the seat of excellent institutions for learning, among which are several academies. It also contains two banks, one or two newspaper offices, and a number of manufactories.

Weldon, a thriving post-village of Halifax county, N. C., on the right bank of the Roanoke river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 95 miles northeast of Raleigh. Four railroads meet here, viz.: the Wilmington and Raleigh, the Seaboard and Roanoke, the Gaston and Raleigh, and the Petersburg Railroad. Two newspapers are published. A canal has been made around the falls, by which batteaux can ascend to Danville.

Affairs Beyond the Potomac.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)

Washington, Oct. 4.—Our troops ate breakfast this morning at Pohick Church, *sixteen miles beyond Alexandria,* on the Fairfax road—400 of them—100 New York Sixteenth, under Captain Palmer, 75 New York Twenty-sixth, under Captain Arrowsmith, 75 New York Twenty-seventh, under Captain Jay, 75 Kentucky Cavalry, under Woodburn, and 75 Fifth Maine. They went to break up a nest of 150 rebel cavalry, who were plundering the Union farmers of the district, and turning them out of their homes. The rascals, apprised of the expedition, got into their saddles at day-break, just in time to receive the fire of our head files.

The wounded fell in numbers, but were thrown on to their horses and carried off, or hastily taken into the woods. The church was used as a barrack, the beds on the floor being yet warm. There was joy in Accotink over our four hundred, for the rebels had harried them mercilessly for weeks. From the church, for many miles west, north and south, a reconnoissance was made, which showed that there were no large bodies of troops this side Occoquan. The reconnoissance was pushed about nine miles further into Virginia, in this direction, than any made since Bull Run.

A despatch from Gen. McDowell, this evening, to Gen. McClellan, says that Lieut. A. J. Ziegler, of Stewart's Cavalry Regiment, rebel, has just been captured by the pickets of the New York Thirty-fifth. He gives but little information, but says that Jeff. Davis, Beauregard, Johnston and G. W. Smith, late Street Commissioner of New York, now a General in the rebel service, were at Fairfax Court House yesterday, reviewing the troops.

The rebels daily shot at our pickets on Fairfax road. Our men occupy the road for half a mile beyond Falls Church village. They, of course, return the shots. This dueling at long range will have unequal results when Berdan's riflemen go to the front.

How a Man Feels Under Fire.

The Philadelphia *American* thus relates how a soldier feels during a battle: We yesterday stumbled upon a volunteer on furlough, who first smelt powder at Bull Run. During an hour's chat with him, he gave us a very good general idea of the way in which a man feels when under an enemy's gun. When his regiment was drawn up in line, he admits his teeth chattered and his knee pans rattled like a pot closet in a hurricane. Many of his comrades were similarly affected, and some of them would have laid down had they dared to do so. When the first volley had been interchanged, our friends informs us, every trace of these feelings passed away from him. A reaction took place, and he became almost savage from excitement. Balls whistled all about him, and a cannon shot cut in half a companion at his side. Another was struck by some explosive that spattered his brains over the clothes of our informant, but so far from intimidation, all these things nerved up his resolution. The hitherto quaking civilian in half an hour *becomes a veteran. His record* shows he bayonetted two of his enemies, and discharged eight rounds of his piece with as decisive an aim as though he had selected a turkey for his mark. Could the entire line of an army come at the same time into collision, he says, there would be no running except after hopeless defeat. The men who, played the runaway at Bull Run were men who had not participated in the action to any extent, and who became panic-stricken where, if once smelling powder in the manner above described, they would have been abundantly victorious. In the roar of musketry and the thundering discharge of artillery, there is a music that banishes even innate cowardice. The sight of men struggling together, the clash of sabres, the tramp of cavalry, the gore-stained grass of the battle field, and the coming charge of the enemy dimly visible through the battle smoke—all these, says our intelligent informant, dispel every particle of fear, and the veriest coward in the ranks perhaps becomes the most tiger-like.

Census of New York State.

Washington, Oct. 5.—At the request of the Hon. Augustus Frank, member of Congress of New York, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau has prepared a statement of the white male population of the several counties of that State, between the ages of 14 and 45, and the proportion required from each county to furnish the quota of 100,000 men.

The Superintendent says the State presents an effective arm-bearing population of 766,344—about one-half of that *of all* the States south of Mason's and Dixon's line, equalling the combined military strength of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

☞ The Quartermaster at Washington, D. C., advertises for five hundred *good* teamsters.

NOTICE TO THE CITIZENS OF CANON TOWNSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assessor will be at his office in the Town Hall, in said Township, on Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1861, for the purpose of receiving the statements required by law to be made by persons liable to taxation, and for the purpose of hearing appeals from the valuation of property made by him.

Dated, Canon Township, Nov. 1, 1861.

JAS. A. BROWN, Assessor.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of William Slade, late of Jerome township, Huron county, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will present said will and testament, with the codicils thereto, for probate, to the Probate Court within and for said county, on the 15th day of December next, at the office of said Court in Norwalk, in said county, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the same.

Norwalk, Nov. 1, 1861.

ELIJAH SLADE, Executor.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Hoffman, late of Ripley